FACT SHEET

as required by LAC 33:IX.3109 for major LPDES facilities, for draft **Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit No. LA0040193; AI 19541; PER20070001.** to discharge to waters of the **State of Louisiana** as per LAC 33:IX.2311.

The **permitting authority** for the Louisiana Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (LPDES) is:

Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
P. O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

I. **THE APPLICANT IS:** City of Jeanerette
Jeanerette Wastewater Treatment Facility
P.O. Box 209
Jeanerette, LA 70544

II. **PREPARED BY:** Afton J. Bessix

DATE PREPARED: March 25, 2008

III. **PERMIT ACTION:** reissue LPDES permit LA0040193, AI19541

LPDES application received: July 5, 2007

EPA has not retained enforcement authority.

LPDES permit issued: January 1, 2003
LPDES permit expired: December 31, 2007

IV. **FACILITY INFORMATION:**

A. The application is for the discharge of treated sanitary wastewater from a pubicly owned treatment works serving the City of Jeanerette.

B. The permit application indicates that the industrial dischargers listed on the previous permit are no longer discharging industrial wastewater into the City of Jeanerette.

C. The facility is located on Landry Street Extension off of Hubertville Road in Jeanerette, Iberia Parish.

D. The treatment facility consists of a grit removal chamber, an extended aeration basin, and final clarifiers. Disinfection is by chlorination.

E. Outfall 001

Discharge Location: Latitude 29°55'19"North
Longitude 91°41'54" West

Description: treated sanitary wastewater
Design Capacity: 1.32 MGD

Type of Flow Measurement which the facility is currently using:

Combination Totalizing Meter / Continuous Recorder

V. RECEIVING WATERS:

The discharge is into the Delahoussaye Canal; thence into Patout Bayou; thence into Ivanhoe Canal; thence into the Intracoastal Waterway in segment 060906 of the Vermilion-Teche Basin. Delahoussaye Canal is physically located in subsegment 060904 of the Vermilion-Teche Basin defined at LAC 33:IX.1123.Table 3 as *New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal – Origin to Weeks Bay, including Rodere Canal, Commercial Canal, and Port Canal (Estuarine).* However, the discharge from the Jeanerette Wastewater Treatment Facility does not flow into subsegment 060904 of the Vermilion-Teche Basin, rather into subsegment 060906, defined in Table 3 as *Intracoastal Waterway – New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal to Bayou Sale (Estuarine).* Therefore, for purposes of issuing this permit, subsegment 060906 will be used in the development of requirements.

The **critical low flow** (7Q10) of the Delahoussaye Canal; thence into Patout Bayou; thence into Ivanhoe Canal; thence into the Intracoastal Waterway is 2.7 cfs.

The **hardness value** is 307 mg/l and the **fifteenth percentile value for TSS** is 13.9 mg/l.

The designated uses and degree of support for Segment 060906 of the Vermilion - Teche Basin are as indicated in the table below[1/]:

Overall Degree of Support for Segment	Degree of Support of Each Use						
Partial	Primary Contact Recreation	Secondary Contact Recreation	Propagation of Fish & Wildlife	Outstanding Natural Resource Water	Drinking Water Supply	Shell fish Propagation	Agriculture
	Full	Full	Not Supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

[1/] The designated uses and degree of support for Segment 060906 of the Vermilion - Teche Basin are as indicated in LAC 33:IX.1123.C.3, Table (3) and the 2006 Water Quality Management Plan, Water Quality Inventory Integrated Report, Appendix A, respectively.

VI. ENDANGERED SPECIES:

The receiving waterbody, Subsegment 060906 of the Vermilion - Teche Basin, is not listed in Section II.2 of the Implementation Strategy as requiring consultation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). This strategy was submitted with a letter dated October 24, 2007, from Boggs (FWS) to Brown (LDEQ). Therefore, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the LDEQ and the FWS, no further informal (Section 7, Endangered Species Act) consultation is required. The effluent limitations established in the permit ensure protection of aquatic life and maintenance of the receiving water as aquatic habitat. It was determined that the issuance of the LPDES permit is not likely to have an adverse effect on any

endangered or candidate species or the critical habitat.

VII. HISTORIC SITES:

The discharge is from an existing facility location, which does not include an expansion beyond the existing perimeter. Therefore, there should be no potential effect to sites or properties on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and in accordance with the 'Memorandum of Understanding for the Protection of Historic Properties in Louisiana Regarding LPDES Permits' no consultation with the Louisiana State Historic Preservation Officer is required.

VIII. PUBLIC NOTICE:

Upon publication of the public notice, a public comment period shall begin on the date of publication and last for at least 30 days thereafter. During this period, any interested persons may submit written comments on the draft permit modification and may request a public hearing to clarify issues involved in the permit decision at this Office's address on the first page of the statement of basis. A request for a public hearing shall be in writing and shall state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised in the hearing.

Public notice published in:

Local newspaper of general circulation

Office of Environmental Services Public Notice Mailing List

For additional information, contact:

Ms. Afton J. Bessix
Permits Division
Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Services
P. O. Box 4313
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4313

IX. PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITS:

Subsegment 060906, Intracoastal Waterway – New Iberia Southern Drainage Canal to Bayou Sale, is not listed on LDEQ's Final 2006 303(d) List as impaired. However, subsegment 060906 was previously listed as impaired for suspended solids/turbidity/siltation and carbofuran, for which the below TMDL's have been developed. The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional TMDL's and/or water quality studies. The DEQ also reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDL's for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards.

The following TMDL's have been established for subsegment 060906:

TMDL For TSS, Turbidity, and Siltation for the Bayou Teche Waatershed

The *TMDL for TSS, Turbidity, and Siltation for the Bayou Teche Watershed* was final on May 3. 2001. As per the TMDL, point sources do not represent a significant source of TSS as defined in this TMDL. Point sources discharge primarily organic TSS, which does not contribute to habitat impairment resulting from sedimentation. Because the point sources are minor contributors and dischargers of organic suspended solids from point sources are already addressed by LDEQ through their permitting of point sources to maintain water quality standards for DO, the wasteload allocation for point source contributions were set to zero. This TMDL only addresses the landform contribution of TSS/sediment and does not address the insignificant point source contributions." Therefore, TSS limits will remain as in the previous LPDES permit.

TMDL for the Pesticide Carbofuran in the Mermentau and Vermilion-Teche River Basins

The *TMDL for the Pesticide Carbofuran in the Mermentau and Vermilion-Teche River Basins* was finalized on March 21, 2002. This TMDL identified FMC Corporation as the only point source discharger of pesticides in the Vermilion-Teche Basin. Because the City of Jeanerette was not identified by the TMDL as a source of Carbofuran, no requirements for Carbofuran will be placed in this permit.

Final Effluent Limits:

OUTFALL 001

Final limits shall become effective on the effective date of the permit and expire on the expiration date of the permit.

Effluent Characteristic	Monthly Avg. (lbs./day)	Monthly Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Basis
BOD_5	110	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	Limits are set in accordance with the Statewide Sanitary Effluent Limitations Policy (SSELP) for facilities of this treatment type and size.
TSS	165	15 mg/l	23 mg/l	Since there is no numeric water quality criterion for TSS, and in accordance with the current Water Quality Management Plan, the TSS effluent limitations shall be based on a case-by-case evaluation of the treatment technology being utilized at a facility. Therefore, a Technology Based Limit has been established through Best Professional Judgement for the type of treatment technology utilized at this facility.

Other Effluent Limitations:

1) **Fecal Coliform**

The discharge from this facility is into a water body which has a designated use of Primary Contact Recreation. According to LAC 33:IX.1113.C.5.b.i, the fecal coliform standards for this water body are 200/100 ml and 400/100 ml. Therefore, the limits of 200/100 ml (Monthly Average) and 400/100 ml (Weekly Average) are proposed as Fecal Coliform limits in the permit. These limits are being proposed through Best Professional Judgement in order to ensure that the water body standards are not exceeded, and due to the fact that existing facilities have demonstrated an ability to comply with these limitations using present available technology.

2) **pH**

According to LAC 33:IX.3705.A.1., POTW's must treat to at least secondary levels. Therefore, in accordance with LAC 33:IX.5905.C, the pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 9.0 standard units at any time.

3) **Solids and Foam**

There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts in accordance with LAC 33:IX.1113.B.7.

4) **Total Residual Chlorine**

If chlorination is used to achieve the limitations on Fecal Coliform Bacteria; the effluent shall contain NO MEASURABLE Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) after disinfection and prior to disposal. Given the current constraints pertaining to chlorine analytical methods. NO MEASURABLE will be defined as less than 0.1 mg/l of chlorine. The TRC shall be monitored 2/week by grab sample. Limit set through BPJ in accordance with the previous NPDES permit.

Toxicity Characteristics

The facility's effluent demonstrated persistent toxicity between 1991 and 1996. A WET limit was first incorporated into NPDES Permit LA0040193, effective January 1, 1996. In the following years, several compliance orders were issued by LDEQ Enforcement, and toxicity persisted. No specific toxicant was ever identified as a result of the compliance orders.

Since March of 2003, there have been no demonstrations of either lethal or sub-lethal toxicity at or below the effluent critical dilution in more than 20 tests for each test organisms (see Test Results Chart below). The reasonable potential calculation shows no reasonable potential for toxicity based the last five years of reported data, and the test results variability is zero (all tests passed both test endpoints at the same effluent dilutions, 62% effluent).

Based on the fact that the required calculation did not find reasonable potential for effluent toxicity to exceed the Louisiana narrative standard criterion for protection of aquatic life, and that there has been no lethal or sub-lethal toxicity reported in over five years with more than 20 tests during that period, reasonable potential no longer exists and the permit will be issued with the

standard permitting requirements for WET. The permit will include triggers to establish additional testing and toxicity studies should lethal or sub-lethal toxicity occur in the future.

City of Jeanerette – LA0040193

1998 (Dilution Series: 19%, 26%, 35%, 46%, and 61% Critical Dilution: 46%)

Date (Monitoring Period)	Test Species	Lethal NOEC	Sub-lethal NOEC	Result
1/1/98-3/31/98	C. dubia	35	19	Fail (both)
3/1/98-3/31/98 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
4/1/98-6/30/98	C. dubia	61	35	Fail (sub-lethal)
5/1/98-5/31/98 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
6/1/98-6/30/98 Retest	C. dubia	26	19	Fail (both)
7/1/98-7/31/98 Retest	C. dubia	61	46	Pass
8/1/98-8/31/98 Retest	C. dubia	<19	<19	Fail (both)
9/1/98-9/30/98 Retest	C. dubia	26	26	Fail (both)
10/1/98-10/31/99 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
10/1/98-12/31/98	C. dubia	61	26	Fail (sub-lethal)
11/1/98-11/30/98 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
12/1/98-12/31/98 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
1/1/98-6/30/98	P. promelas	61	61	Pass
7/1/98-12/31/98	P. promelas	61	61	Pass

1999 (Dilution Series: 19%, 26%, 35%, 46%, and 61% Critical Dilution: 46%)

Date (Monitoring Period)	Test Species	Lethal NOEC	Sub-lethal NOEC	Result
1/1/99-2/28/99	C. dubia	35	26	Fail (both)
3/1/99-3/31/99 Retest	C. dubia	35	35	Fail (both)
4/1/99-4/30/99 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
5/1/99-5/31/99 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass

6/1/99-6/30/99 Retest	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
7/1/99-12/31/99	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
10/1/99-12/31/99	C. dubia	61	26	Fail (sub-lethal)
1/1/99-6/30/99	P. promelas	61	61	Pass
7/1/99-12/31/99	P. promelas	61	61	Pass

2000 (Dilution Series: 19%, 26%, 35%, 46%, and 61% Critical Dilution: 46%)

Date (Monitoring Period)	Test Species	Lethal NOEC	Sub-lethal NOEC	Result
1/1/00-3/31/00	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
4/1/00-6/30/00	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
7/1/00-9/30/00	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
10/1/00-12/31/00	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
1/1/00-6/30/00	P. promelas	61	61	Pass
7/1/00-11/30/00	P. promelas	0	0	Fail (both)
12/1/00-12/31/00 Retest	P. promelas	61	61	Pass

2001 (Dilution Series: 19%, 26%, 35%, 46%, and 61% Critical Dilution: 46%)

Date (Monitoring Period)	Test Species	Lethal NOEC	Sub-lethal NOEC	Result
1/1/01-3/31/01	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
4/1/01-6/30/01	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
7/1/01-9/30/01	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
10/1/01-12/31/01	C. dubia	61	19	Fail (sub-lethal)
1/1/01-3/31/01	P. promelas	61	35	Fail (sub-lethal)
2/1/01-2/28/01 Retest	P. promelas	61	61	Pass
3/1/01-6/30/01	P. promelas	61	61	Pass
7/1/01-12/31/01	P. promelas	61	61	Pass

2002 (Dilution Series: 19%, 26%, 35%, 46%, and 61% Critical Dilution: 46%)

Date (Monitoring Period)	Test Species	Lethal NOEC	Sub-lethal NOEC	Result
1/1/02-3/31/02	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
4/1/02-6/30/02	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
7/1/02-9/30/02	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
10/1/02-12/31/02	C. dubia	61	61	Pass
1/1/02-6/30/02	P. promelas	61	61	Pass
7/1/02-12/31/02	P. promelas	61	61	Pass

2003-2007 (Dilution Series: 20%, 26%, 35%, 46%, and 62% Critical Dilution: 46%)

Date (Monitoring Period)	Test Species	Lethal NOEC	Sub-lethal NOEC	Result
20 tests total	C. dubia	62	62	Pass
20 tests total	P. promelas	62	62	Pass

Whole effluent biomonitoring is the most direct measure of potential toxicity which incorporates the effects of synergism of the effluent components and receiving stream water quality characteristics. Biomonitoring of the effluent is, therefore, required as a condition of this permit to assess potential toxicity. LAC 33:IX.1121.B.3. provides for the use of biomonitoring to monitor the effluent for protection of State waters. The biomonitoring procedures stipulated as a condition of this permit are as follows:

The permittee shall submit the results of any biomonitoring testings performed in accordance with the LPDES Permit No. LA0040193, **Biomonitoring Section** for the organisms indicated below.

TOXICITY TESTS	FREQUENCY
Chronic static renewal 7-day survival & reproduction test using Ceriodaphnia dubia (Method 1002.0)	once/quarter
Chronic static renewal 7-day survival & growth test using fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) (Method 1000.0)	once/quarter

Dilution Series - The permit requires five (5) dilutions in addition to the control (0% effluent) to be used in the toxicity tests. These additional concentrations shall be 18%, 24%, 32%, 43%, and 57%. The low-flow effluent concentration (critical low-flow dilution) is defined as 43% effluent. The critical dilution is calculated in Appendix B-1 of this fact sheet. Results of all dilutions shall be documented in a full report according to the test method publication mentioned in the **Biomonitoring Section** under Whole Effluent Toxicity. This full report shall be submitted to the

Office of Environmental Compliance as contained in the Reporting Paragraph located in the **Biomonitoring Section** of the permit.

The permit may be reopened to require effluent limits, additional testing, and/or other appropriate actions to address toxicity if biomonitoring data show actual or potential ambient toxicity to be the result of the permittee's discharge to the receiving stream or water body. Modification or revocation of the permit is subject to the provisions of LAC 33:IX.2903. Accelerated or intensified toxicity testing may be required in accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

X. PREVIOUS PERMITS:

LPDES Permit No. LA0040193: Issued: January 1, 2003
Expired: December 31, 2007

Effluent Characteristic	Discharge Limitations		Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg.	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Report	Report	Continuous	Recorder
BOD_5	10 mg/l	15 mg/l	2/week	6 Hr. Composite
TSS	15 mg/l	23 mg/l	2/week	6 Hr. Composite
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	less than 0.1 mg/L		2/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Colonies	200	400	2/week	Grab
pH (Standard Units)	within the range of 6.0 – 9.0 su		2/week	Grab
Whole Effluent Lethality (7 Day NOEC)	46%	46%	1/quarter	24-Hr Composite
Ceriodapnia dubia	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-Hr Composite
Pimephales promelas	Report	Report	1/quarter	24-Hr Composite

The permit contains biomonitoring.
The permit contains pollution prevention language.

XI. ENFORCEMENT AND SURVEILLANCE ACTIONS:

A) Inspections

A review of the files indicates the most recent inspection was performed on December 27, 2007 for this facility.

Inspector – Jason Broussard, LDEQ
Findings and/or Violations -

1. The pH meter was last calibrated on September 10, 2007 and there are no entries between April 11, 2007 and September 10, 2007.
2. Effluent is green in color. The receiving waters contain large accumulation of sludge and even a bulking sludge.
3. The flow calculation conducted during the inspection revealed 22% and 26% errors. Both devices are overdue on calibration with the last calibration taking place on 1/5/2006.
4. Facility checks pH and TRC in house. Calibration log for pH meter is incomplete. Facility is not performing a two point calibration check on the meter.
5. Facility is having problems with the bar screen. The grit chamber is still down since before the last inspection. Only one aerator is fully operational. Sludge accumulation in aeration basin, clarifier and CCC. Algae growth present on skimmers. Facility does exceed the design capacity of 1.32 MGD because of I/I problems in the collection system.
6. Facility has four sludge drying beds and only one appears to be in use. Facility stated that, sludge is wasted once every week or two. However, the plant could stand to be more aggressive on wasting sludge.

B) Compliance and/or Administrative Orders

A review of the files indicates that no recent enforcement actions have been administered against this facility.

C) DMR Review

A review of the discharge monitoring reports for the period beginning January 2006 through December 2007 has revealed that there are no violations on file.

XII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The Department of Environmental Quality reserves the right to impose more stringent discharge limitations and/or additional restrictions in the future to maintain the water quality integrity and the designated uses of the receiving water bodies based upon additional water quality studies and/or TMDLs. The DEQ also reserves the right to modify or revoke and reissue this permit based upon any changes to established TMDLs for this discharge, or to accommodate for pollutant trading provisions in approved TMDL watersheds as requested by the permittee and/or as necessary to achieve compliance with water quality standards. Therefore, prior to upgrading or expanding this facility, the permittee should contact the Department to determine the status of the work being done to establish future effluent limitations and additional permit conditions.

Final effluent loadings (i.e. lbs/day) have been established based upon the permit limit concentrations and the design capacity of 1.32 MGD.

Effluent loadings are calculated using the following example:

BOD: 8.34 gal/lb x 1.32 MGD x 10 mg/l = 110 lb/day

The **Monitoring Requirements, Sample Types, and Frequency of Sampling** as shown in the permit are standard for facilities of flows between 1 and 5 MGD and has been reduced from twice per week to once per month, due to no exceedances in the prior assigned schedule. (See attached Monitoring Frequency Reduction Chart)

Effluent Characteristics	Monitoring Requirements	
	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	Continuous	Recorder
BOD_5	2/week	6 Hr. Composite
Total Suspended Solids	2/week	6 Hr. Composite
Total Residual Chlorine	2/week	Grab
Fecal Coliform Bacteria	2/week	Grab
pH	2/week	Grab
Biomonitoring		
Ceriodaphnia dubia (Method 1002.0)	1/quarter	24 Hr. Composite
Pimephales promelas (Method 1000.0)	1/quarter	24 Hr. Composite

Pretreatment Requirements

Based upon consultation with LDEQ pretreatment personnel, general pretreatment language will be used due to the lack of either an approved or required pretreatment program. (See attached Pretreatment Evaluation and Recommendation)

1. The following pollutants may not be introduced into the treatment facility:

    a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the publicly owned treatment works (POTW), including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or 60 degrees Centigrade using the test methods specified in 40 CFR 261.21;

    b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the works are specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;

    c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW, resulting in Interference;

    d. Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD), released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause Interference with the POTW;

e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in Interference but in no case heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 40 degrees Centigrade (104 degrees Fahrenheit) unless the Approval Authority, upon request of the POTW, approves alternate temperature limits;

f. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;

g. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and

h. Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the POTW.

2. The permittee shall require any indirect discharger to the treatment works to comply with the reporting requirements of Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Clean Water Act, including any requirements established under LAC33.IX.Subpart 2.Chapter 61.

3. The permittee shall provide adequate notice of the following:

a. Any new introduction of pollutants into the treatment works from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Sections 301 and 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and

b. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the treatment works by a source introducing pollutants into the treatment works at the time of issuance of the permit.

c. Any notice shall include information on (1) the quality and quantity of effluent to be introduced into the treatment works, and (2) any anticipated impact of the change on the quality or quantity of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

Pollution Prevention Requirements

The permittee shall institute or continue programs directed towards pollution prevention. The permittee shall institute or continue programs to improve the operating efficiency and extend the useful life of the facility. The permittee will complete an annual Environmental Audit Report **each year** for the life of this permit according to the schedule below. The permittee will accomplish this requirement by completing an Environmental Audit Form which has been attached to the permit. All other requirements of the Municipal Wastewater Pollution Prevention Program are contained in Part II of the permit.

The audit evaluation period is as follows:

Audit Period Begins	Audit Period Ends	Audit Report Completion Date
Effective Date of Permit	12 Months from Audit Period Beginning Date	3 Months from Audit Period Ending Date

XIII TENTATIVE DETERMINATION:

On the basis of preliminary staff review, the Department of Environmental Quality has made a tentative determination to reissue a permit for the discharge described in this Statement of Basis.

XIV REFERENCES:

Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan / Continuing Planning Process, Vol. 8, "Wasteload Allocations / Total Maximum Daily Loads and Effluent Limitations Policy," Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2005.

Louisiana Water Quality Management Plan / Continuing Planning Process, Vol. 5, "Water Quality Inventory Section 305(b) Report," Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 1998.

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 - Environmental Quality, Part IX - Water Quality Regulations, Chapter 11 - "Louisiana Surface Water Quality Standards", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2004.

Louisiana Administrative Code, Title 33 - Environmental Quality, Part IX - Water Quality Regulations, Subpart 2 - "The LPDES Program", Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, 2004.

Low-Flow Characteristics of Louisiana Streams, Water Resources Technical Report No. 22, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1980.

Index to Surface Water Data in Louisiana, Water Resources Basic Records Report No. 17, United States Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, 1989.

LPDES Permit Application to Discharge Wastewater, City of Jeanerette, Jeanerette Wastewater Treatment Facility, July 5, 2007.